

REBELS GET THE WORST OF IT

DEFEATED BY DIAZ FORCES
IN MANY ENCOUNTERS.How the New Law Abolishing Personal
Guarantees in Mexico Will Be Applied
Leader Madero Wounded, Nar-
rowly Escapes Capture in Battle.

MEXICO CITY, March 12.—Telegraphic information received yesterday and today from all over the republic indicates that the rebels are getting decidedly the worst of every recent encounter with the Federals. At Paderalbas, Durango, seventy-five Federal cavalrymen met a considerable band of insurgents and immediately gave battle.

The fight lasted from sunrise on Friday until noon, when the Federal leader saw that the rebels were receiving reinforcements. He sent to Durango for more troops and a special train with 200 men was despatched, but before it arrived the rebels retreated.

A telegram states that the Government lost only three killed and five wounded, while the rebels left twenty-three dead and many wounded on the field.

The Minister of War declared yesterday that he had received no confirmation of the reports of Madero's attack against Casas Grandes with heavy loss, as reported in despatches from the United States.

A despatch from Torreon says that during the recent battle at the Hacienda Sanullo the rebels lost fifty killed and eighteen prisoners. The Federal loss was fifteen killed. Among the rebels killed was Lopez Ortiz, who had been leading a band that burned bridges south of Torreon some weeks ago, capturing a passenger train and committing many depredations.

A large body of rebels is reported near Hacienda Coyote, State of Coahuila. It was expected that they are about to attack the place, but the result is unknown.

Railroad communication continues interrupted north of Torreon.

There is little chance of getting trains through soon, as it is said that rebels have blown up the steel bridge just south of Chihuahua. It is the biggest bridge on the Central line and will take at least two months to repair. The two piers have been completely destroyed by dynamite. The line from Torreon to Durango is also out of commission.

Minister of War Cosío was interviewed today regarding the law abolishing individual guarantees proposed by President Diaz and the ministers, which the Permanent Committee of Congress will approve at its session to-morrow.

He said redoubled vigilance will be exercised along the lines of railroad, telegraph and telephone in order to carry out the provisions of the act covering cases where culprits are caught in the act and the punishment provided is death.

This sentence under the provisions of the law can be carried out after simple proof of the character of the crime and the fact that the culprit was caught in the act and the identification of the accused as the culprit has been proved satisfactorily to the chief of the arresting party. The sentence will be carried out on the spot.

Increased vigilance will be exercised along the lines of transportation in order to make the provisions of the law effective. The system, Señor Cosío said, will prove most efficacious, as has been the case in lawless extraordinary occasions where this law has been applied in former times. The application of the law is more important this time than at any other.

The immediate good of the system will be shown when the first executions are carried out of those caught in flagrant crimes.

Temax, Yucatan, expected an attack last night. No further news has been received from there. The correspondent of a local Mexican paper said that he was sitting, revolver in hand, writing despatches and momentarily awaiting an attack. Immediately after the Minister of War said the wires were down. The rest of the despatch with details was received. Temax was captured and looted by the rebels some days ago and recaptured by the Federals.

The Government says that the larger part of the rebels there consist of Maya Indians, who adopt every opportunity for revolt and pillage. They make trouble for the Government without connection with any political organization. This time, however, they have been stirred up by Maderista delegates.

Very meagre reports are obtainable regarding the situation in the States of Guerrero, Tabasco, Yucatan and Puebla, but all the many bands of rebels operating to destroy property seem to have no organization. They are successfully avoiding conflicts with small squads of Government troops sent against them and are without question able to continue the present guerrilla warfare indefinitely while something like real war elsewhere is occupying the attention of the main bodies of the Government troops in other sections of the country.

EL PASO, March 12.—Francisco I. Madero, insurgent Provisional President, was wounded in the left arm in the fighting at Casas Grandes on Monday. He says so himself in a letter received by the insurgent junta here to-day.

He was not with the American legion that was so badly shattered but was with another command that came up later. That the insurgents did not rally and take Casas Grandes the following day is strange, for Madero dates his letter Wednesday and tells only of the flight of Monday. He says, however, that he is still in camp near Chocolate Pass, that he has been reinforced and expects to make another assault on the town. Chocolate Pass is about fourteen miles from Casas Grandes.

Madero says he regrets to report that Francisco Diaz, his chief of engineers, was wounded and taken prisoner in the fight. Diaz is a graduate of Notre Dame University and his father was a Scotchman and his mother a Mexican. He is a Mexican citizen. Madero says that Giuseppe Gonzalez, grandson of the Italian liberator, received a first to be killed, but was rescued in time after being missing for two days.

Madero gives his entire loss as eighty killed, wounded or missing, and says that the American legion was killed. Among those were R. F. Harrington, Raoul Michon, brother of the chief, escaped by running away and then slipping away. Among those who were killed were the Los Angeles (Socialist), escaped without a wound, although Roy Kelly reported last night that he was killed. Kelly, however, today says that he saw the dead bodies of Diaz and Gonzalez.

Madero charges that Col. Soto, who commanded the troops that went in to take Casas Grandes, was excited and left the town. He also says that two scouts were sent to ascertain if Federal reinforcements were approaching failed to locate them and that the scouts were killed and the commander-in-chief mortally wounded. He says that while he lost

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a battalion he gained a lot of experience. "One defeat never lost a war," he says. Col. Hay was captured, it was learned, while leading a charge of "dynamite brigades" through the streets. These men throw dynamite bombs into the church, the military quarters and the municipal offices, lighting the fuses with their cigars and holding them until the fuses had nearly burned up before throwing them.

Apt. Roque Gonzalez receives credit for saving Madero from captivity. Paul Mason of New York, who has arrived here, declares that as Madero reached for a rifle dropped by one of his men who had fallen in battle he was shot in the arm and the Federals made a rush for him. Gonzalez rallied a bunch of men and checked them until Madero could get away.

C. F. Z. Caracristi, mining engineer and soldier of fortune, who has been recognized here for some time as the spokesman for Madero, despatched a letter to the insurgent chief to-day suggesting that he make a formal offer to the United States for intervention on certain conditions. One of these would be that both sides lay down their arms and that the Diaz party, the Madero party and the United States each select a commissioner to conduct a fair election in Mexico, the United States to supervise the vote.

Another proposition is that the Madero party agree to guarantee not to molest railroads or in any way interfere with traffic if the Diaz Government will agree not to handle troops on the railroads and the United States will see that this agreement is carried out. Caracristi says that as soon as Madero gets his communication such a proposition will be made to the United States.

Some 500 insurgents clashed at Agua Prieta, a border town near Douglas, Ariz., with Federal troops to-day and fought a Sunday battle of considerable severity. The insurgents retired in the afternoon and thirty-five dead and wounded men on both sides were carried to the hospitals.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, March 12.—The troops stationed at Merida, Yucatan, have been ordered to Chihuahua, Roa to suppress the rebellion in that district. The Governor of Campeche has ordered a strict watch to be kept on the border between that State and Yucatan to prevent the passage of the rebel forces now operating in the latter State. A report has been received here that the rebels attacked the town of Chihuahua, Puebla, killing the alcalde and freeing all the prisoners in the jail. The stores and commercial houses of the town were then robbed and afterward burned and other damage done to the town and citizens.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 10.—By mail to Torreon, Official reports received by Gov. Miguel Ahumada from Casas Grandes say that the defeat of the rebel forces under Francisco I. Madero near that place by Federals will be so overwhelming that the rebels are expected to be scattered army again assuming formidable array. Madero is reported to be fleeing toward the New Mexico line, accompanied by a band of 1,000 men. Other detachments of rebels are making their way into the mountains west and south of Terrazas.

A little importance is attached to the wiping out of Madero's so-called flying column of Americans. According to official advices received here there were sixty Americans in the battle and all but three or four were killed. It is expected that this tragic ending of the soldiers of fortune from across the border will deter other adventurous Americans from joining the rebel forces.

The Federal forces are now making desperate efforts to restore traffic on the Mexican Northwestern Railroad. It is reported that orders for the closing of this line, which is owned by British interests headed by Dr. F. S. Pearson, came to the military authorities operating in this State direct from President Diaz. The road has been out of commission most of the time since November 20. Foreign mining interests which depend upon this road for transportation of supplies and ores have been forced to close down their properties.

It is thought that immediate danger of attack upon Chihuahua by rebels has passed. Madero was to have led the attack, but as he is headed in another direction since the fight at Casas Grandes, Col. Rabago and his 500 men are expected to reinforce the local garrison of about 2,000 soldiers within the next day or two.

MEXICO ANTI-AMERICAN.

This Feeling the Great Future Danger,
Says Col. Sir T. H. Holdich.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, March 12.—Col. Sir Thomas H. Holdich, retired, who is said to have been interested in a \$100,000,000 interoceanic canal scheme in Colombia, writes to the Times that he has just returned to the city of Mexico, which he left on February 14. He saw President Diaz upon his return trip and the Mexican Executive expressed himself as most anxious that the state of affairs in Mexico should be described in England exactly as it is.

Col. Holdich says the aged President is surprisingly alert and vigorous and shows no signs of failing capacity. He and Minister Greer are the only two members of the Administration who were never incapacitated by sickness during the winter just past. In mid-February there was no apparent anxiety among the British residents of Mexico concerning the outcome of the insurrection in the north of the republic. It was assumed, and the assumption seemed justified, that Diaz was quite capable of dealing with the crisis without outside assistance or interference.

"It will be remembered," continues Col. Holdich, "that the beginning of the trouble was a popular riot in Mexico city caused by a report that a Mexican had been lynched in Texas. This of course aroused a strong anti-American feeling and led directly to a demonstration which was meant to be anti-American only, but which was in fact accompanied by violence to British subjects and British property."

"The demonstration was suppressed without much difficulty and the city has been quiet ever since October last. The insurrection in Chihuahua seems to have been due to a revolt against the local Governor rather than against the Federal Government. Up to a month ago it was purely local, nor have I heard that it has been followed by any serious uprising in any other part of the country."

"However, there is no doubt of the existence of a bitter anti-American feeling in Mexico, and it is this rather than the hostility to President Diaz which threatens disaster in the future."

TRAWLER IN THE FISH MARKET

SHE'S A BRITON AND BROUGHT
IN 5 TONS OF DEEP SEA FISH.

Looks in Her Lead Color Paint and Her Steel Pilot House Amidships Something Like a Pigmy Warship—Looked Like an Iceberg When Last at Cape Breton.

She looks somewhat like a submarine unobscured and a bit like a little battleship, but she is just a British steam trawler, the first that ever has been in this port. She is called the Coquet and she is from Aberdeen. After leaving Aberdeen she touched at various ports of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia and her owner, George Craig, boarded her at Lunenburg, Cape Breton, and came with her to this port. The trip is exceptional. If she gets a good price for her 10,000 pounds of haddock, hake, butterfish, fluke, conger eels, sheephead and whiting she may go away off the banks again and bring in another cargo. She cannot be charged with infringing on the rights of American fishermen, as her catches are made beyond the three mile limit in from 100 to 200 fathoms, or 600 to 1,500 feet.

The skipper of the Coquet, which has been doing deep sea fishing many years, is Frank Sheeley, Briton, and his crew of ten men are from England, Ireland and Wales. Everybody in South street with nothing else to do went down to the Fulton fish market pier yesterday and looked at the Coquet. She flew the red merchant ensign of Britain from her fore truck, which was one of the things that attracted the idlers. They noted that she was painted in spots where she had any paint at all the color of the American warship in time of war and that her pilot house, which rose from amidships like a small monument and suggested the conning tower of a battleship, was pretty safe from sea invasion. Any war that might break over her uprearing stem could not damage seriously that solid steel straight up and down combing smashing funnel-like tower of a pilot house. She has mighty little freeboard aft, but she has much beam for her length and she draws 14 feet, which is much for a ship only 110 feet long.

Coming here she had troubles. For instance, in the stormy Gut of Canso she fell foul of ice and was frozen in from February 4 until March 2. The crew got out on the ice and cut a passage for her and then she moved this way with her cargo of fish. Her owner had got ashore a month before at Cape Breton. He saw her coming into port looking more like an iceberg than a ship. She had been unmanageable fifteen hours because all her gear had been stiffened by an Arctic blast that worked for a mask of ice that concealed her hull and queer superstructure completely, making her look like a three masted berg. Her pilot house being the last to melt, she was seen as a small island in the sea.

American fishermen are opposed to steam trawlers, saying that the trawls drag along the bottom day after day, and all submarine, embryonic life, the critics dispute this. Anyhow nobody can prevent folks from fishing as they please with what they please in the sea bottom outside governmental jurisdiction. The baglike nets of the steam trawler sometimes catch greivous things. Captain Sheeley recalled that once he lifted from the depths the body of a fish boy.

ENGINEERS DOING THE CANAL.

Mr. Main of Boston Hurt by a Fall at the Pedro Miguel Locks.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PANAMA, March 12.—The members of the party of American engineers who are visiting the isthmus spent today on the island of Taboga. To-morrow they will inspect the Gatun dam. While going over the locks at Pedro Miguel yesterday an engineer of the name of Main, from Boston, fell and was slightly hurt.

The other engineers of the visiting party have an elaborate programme of sight-seeing ahead of them. They expect to be able to see all phases of the work on the canal before they start for home.

PENN. RAILROAD'S RECORD.

Didn't Kill a Passenger in 1910—Carried 136,000,000.

Not a single passenger out of 136,000,000 carried on the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1910 was killed in a train accident. This is brought out in a report just issued by the company giving accident statistics for the years 1908, 1909 and 1910 for the Pennsylvania Railroad lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie. These include the Pennsylvania Railroad proper, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad; Northern Central Railway; Cumberland Valley Railroad; Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway; Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway; the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, and the Long Island Railroad.

Combining the statistics for 1908, 1909 and 1910 it is shown that in that time the number of passengers carried on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie was 371,838,277, and only one of them was killed as a result of a train wreck.

During 1910 the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh carried 14,180,228 more passengers than in 1909, but the total number of passengers injured in train accidents was only eighty-four, or a reduction of exactly 50 per cent., as compared with 1909. These figures include every case requiring medical or medical attention, however trivial.

While the number of passengers carried on the Pennsylvania Railroad proper in 1910 was ten and a half millions more than in 1909, there were no collisions with passenger trains, as against six the year before, on the other roads combined there were only two. There were four collisions on the Pennsylvania lines in 1910, all of the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, as in 1909 there were 217, of which 191 were to freight trains, and in 1910 there were 203, of which 187 were to freight trains.

The weather was generally cloudy and unsettled yesterday in the middle Atlantic and New England States and the lower lake regions, following rain, snow or hail in the early morning.

Over the northeastern part of the country it was cooler. In the central sections it was warmer and at some points in the North and Southwest unusually high temperatures prevailed. Rain or snow fell in the Rocky Mountains and westward, where it was colder.

In this city rain and hail fell in the early morning, clearing nearly all day, slightly cooler; wind, light to fresh southwesterly; high 45; low 35; rain, snow, sleet, or hail, none; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.13; at 3 P. M., 30.00.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	8 A. M.	10 A. M.	12 M.	2 P. M.	4 P. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.	10 P. M.	12 M.
Barometer	30.13	30.10	30.08	30.05	30.02	29.99	29.96	29.93	29.90
Thermometer	45	42	40	38	35	32	30	28	25

Lowest temperature, 25°, at 2 1/2 A. M.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, rain, fog, or snow, clearing, after a severe cold, to-day, fair to-morrow; moderate variable winds, becoming brisk northwesterly.

For New England, snow in northern portion, rain or snow in southern portion to-day, followed by clearing; somewhat colder to-day, generally fair to-morrow; moderate variable winds, becoming brisk northwesterly.

RUSSIA MENACING.

Foreign Office Cautious at China's Reply
Talk of an Ultimatum.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—Several of the newspapers here print communications from the Foreign Office strongly criticizing China's reply to two of Russia's six demands. The replies to four of the points raised were approved by the Czar's Government and confidence was expressed that the other matters at issue would soon be settled satisfactorily. The points in dispute related to the Russian claim to the right of her merchants to import merchandise for sale in Eastern Mongolia and the establishment of consulates at Kobdo and four other cities.

China in reply cites the treaty now existing to show that importation of merchandise is limited to foreign goods. Hence Russia's objection to the operations of the private Chinese company which monopolizes the tea trade in the affected district is unfounded. It is pointed out here that it is beside the mark that China should agree to the consulates while insisting upon the fulfillment of treaty conditions which stipulate certain trade provisions.

Russia is displeased with these contentions, which it is understood she rejects, but she has not yet assumed the attitude demanded by the *Norok Vremya*, which says: "It is useless to discuss the matter further. The presentation of an ultimatum is imperative."

VITERBO JURORS TO SERVE.

Should They Fall a Panel of Villagers Will Try Camorrista.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
VITERBO, March 12.—Twenty of the men who were summoned for jury duty in the Camorrist trial and who failed to appear in court have sent word that they will serve.

In the event of their failing to appear the trial judge has arranged to draw a panel from neighboring towns and villages to whom the pay of 50 cents a day will be sufficient inducement to insure their attendance.

The trial will be resumed on Tuesday.

OUTBREAK IN BILBAO.

Broken Heads and Arrests in Spanish Provincial Elections—Other Regions Quiet.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
MADRID, March 12.—The provincial elections passed off quietly as a rule, but there was a slight outbreak at Bilbao, where the Republicans and Socialists clashed in the streets.

As a result of the fighting the police were compelled to disperse the crowds. They charged repeatedly and many persons were hurt. Many arrests also were made.

It is announced that the returns so far show the election of seven Republicans and seven Monarchists as Deputies.

DON'T HAVE BRITISH TERMINAL.

Germany May Divert Baghdad Railway From Koweit.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, March 12.—There are many indications that the German Government is considering the abandonment of Koweit as the terminus of the much discussed Baghdad railway and will seek another outlet to the Persian Gulf.

Koweit is under the protection of England.

TEACHER AND FIGHTER.

Pierantoni, Whose Books David Dudley Field Translated, Dies in Italy.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
ROME, March 12.—Senator Pierantoni, professor of international law and a delegate to the last parliamentary conference at Washington, is dead.

Augusto Pierantoni was an Italian authority on international law whose writings have been widely translated. Among his translators was David Dudley Field, who made available for the English reading public his "Code of International Law."

He was born at Chiati, Italy, on June 24, 1840. His classical education, which he got under native teachers, was interrupted by the outbreak of war. He enlisted as a volunteer in Garibaldi's army and was with it at Volturno. When peace was declared he became engaged in the study of public education at Naples, went subsequently to Turin, and then on the strength of several recently published works in international law was installed as an instructor in the University of Modena.

In 1866 he went to war again as a volunteer in the conflict with Austria. Upon his return to teaching he was called to the chair of international law at the University of Naples, and was later promoted to the University of Rome. He was chosen Senator in 1883 and served through four legislative sessions. He was the arbitrator for Italy at the Paris conference of 1885 concerning shipping in the Suez Canal. He was a founder of the International Law Institute at Geneva.

Among his best known works are "Gli arbitri internazionali e il trattato di Washington" (1872), "Trattato di diritto costituzionale" (1873), "Il Senato e la legge sociale" (1886), and "La rinunzia alla successione nel diritto internazionale privato" (1887).

His wife, Grazia Pierantoni Mancini, daughter of an Italian statesman and the poetess Laura Mancini, was a writer of novels and many poems of considerable celebrity.

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